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POETRY.

From the Centinel and Palladium.

BLIGHTED LOVE.

Think not that I love thee as once I loved,
 In the hours of my early devotion;
That the dreams my spirit so fondly proved
 Lived on with their deep emotion.
Youth's cherish'd visions, so pure and bright,
 From my bosom have silently parted,
Like a meteor that flashing across the night,
 From the face of the earth has departed.

And I can meet thee with placid brow,
 With a look like thine own, unalter'd:
Thou wilt read no grief in my accents now;
 Which had once in thy presence faltered.
Thy lip will smile, and thy cheek be fair,
 Thy voice be as sweet as ever,
But to me that forehead and cheek can wear
 Their earlier look—oh never.

I love thee then—as boyhood can love
 The spells which around it hover,
Or the one bright form which alone can move,
 Till its earlier dreams are over.
I hardly deemed thee a thing of earth,
 But a star, o'er my pathway beaming—
Forgot in each moment of wilder mirth,
 Reserved for each holier dreaming.

Yet hast thou worshipped at fashion's shrine
 With a heart for her pleasures yearning;
And the artless feelings which once were thine,—
 Have perished before their burning.
The soul which I fancied too pure a thing,
 Too costly for man to win it,
Hath lost that gentle, untroubled spring
 Which existed so quietly in it.

And still doth memory turn to thee,
 And the beauty that dwelt around thee;
Its brightness and innocence guarded me
 From the fancies that might have bound me.
I may not, I cannot, as thou dost, hate,
 Though my spirit be sad and lonely—
For the sweetest hours which have blended my fate,
 I have owed to thy presence only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the West. Monthly Magazine for May.

A SCENE IN

'THE DARK & BLOODY GROUND.'

JAMES MORGAN, a native of Maryland, married at an early age, and soon after settled himself near Bryant's station, in the wilds of Kentucky. Like most pioneers of the west, he had cut down the cane, built a cabin, deadened the timber, enclosed a field with a worm fence, and planted some corn.

It was on the 15th day of August, 1782, the sun had descended, a pleasant breeze was playing through the surrounding wood, the tall cane bowed under its gentle influence, and the broad green leaves of the corn proudly waved in the air; Morgan had seated himself in the door of the cabin, with his infant on his knee; his young and happy wife had laid aside her spinning wheel, and was busily engaged in preparing the frugal meal. That afternoon, Morgan had accidently found a bundle of letters, which he had finished reading to his wife, before he took his seat in the door. It was a correspondence in which they had acknowledged an early and ardent attachment for each other, and the perusal left evident traces of joy on the countenance of both; the little infant, too, seemed to partake of its parents' feelings, by its cherub smiles, its playful humor, and infantile caresses. While thus agreeably employed, the report of a rifle was heard; another, and another, followed in quick succession. Morgan sprang to his feet, his wife ran to the door, as they simultaneously exclaimed 'Indians!' The door was immediately barred, and the next moment all their fears were realized, by a bold and spirited attack from a small party of Indians. The cabin could not be successfully defended, and time was precious. Morgan, cool, brave, and prompt, soon decided. A puncheon was raised; while Morgan was in the act of concealing his wife under the floor, a mother's feelings overcame her, she arose, seized her infant, but was told that its cries would betray her place of concealment. She hesitated, gazed silently upon it. A momentary struggle between affection and duty, took place. She once more pressed her child to her agitated bosom, and again and again kissed it with impassioned tenderness. The infant, alarmed at the profusion of tears that fell upon its cheek, looked up in its mother's face, threw its little arms around her neck, and wept aloud. 'In the name of Heaven Eliza, release the child or we shall all be lost,' said the distracted husband, in a soft imploring tone of voice, as he forced the infant from the arms of his wife, hastily replaced the puncheon, took up his gun, knife, and hatchet, ran up the ladder that led to the garret, and drew it after him. In a moment the door was burst open, and the savages entered. By this time Morgan had secured his child in a bag, and lashed it to his back, then throwing off some clapboards from the roof of the cabin, resolutely leaped to the ground. He was instantly assailed by two Indians. As the first approached, he knocked him down with the butt of the gun. The other advanced with uplifted tomahawk; Morgan let fall his gun, and *closed in.*— [illegible] but severed the cord that bound the infant to his back, and it fell. The contest over the child, now became warm and fierce, and was carried on with knives only. The combatants thrust and plunged their deadly instruments into each other, with desperate fury. The robust and athletic Morgan, at length got the ascendancy.—Both were badly cut, and bled freely, but the stabs of the white man were better aimed and deeper. The Indian now became frantic with rage and disappointment. His teeth were clenched together, the veins in his neck swollen, his eyes seemed to emit sparks of fire, as he grasped Morgan by the hair, elevated himself on tip-toe, and raised his bloody knife.—It ascended with a desperate intent, but Morgan, watchful as he was brave, took advantage of the moment, made a quick and violent thrust at the side of the Indian—the blood gushed out, the savage gave a feeble groan, and sunk to the earth. Morgan hastily took up his child and gun, and hurried off. The Indians in the house, busily engaged in drinking and plundering, were not apprised of the contest in the yard, until the one that had been knocked down, gave signs of returning life, and called them to the scene of action.—Morgan was discovered, immediately pursued, and a dog put on his trail. Operated upon by all the feelings of a husband and a father, he moved on with the speed of a hunted stag, and soon outstripped the Indians, but the dog kept in close pursuit. Finding it impossible either to outrun or elude the cunning animal, trained to hunts of this kind, he halted, waited until it came within a few yards of him, fired and brought it down, re-loaded his gun, and again pushed forward. Bryant's station was not far off—firing was heard—he stopped for a moment, and again advanced. Fires could now be distinctly seen extending for some distance on both sides of Elkhorn creek. That station was in view; lighted arrows fast descending on the roofs of the cabins; it was no longer doubtful, Bryant's station was besieged by a large force, and could not be entered at that time. He paused—the cries of his infant, that he had again lashed to his back, aroused him to a sense of his own danger, and his wife's perilous situation. Another effort was made, and he in a short time, reached the house of a brother, who resided between the station and Lexington, where he left the child, and the two brothers immediately set out for his dwelling. As they approached the clearing, a light broke upon his view—his speed quickened, his fears increased, and the most agonizing apprehensions crowded upon his mind. He emerged from the cane-brake, beheld his house in flames, and almost burned to the ground. 'My wife!' he exclaimed, as he pressed one hand to his forehead, and grasped the fence with the other, to support his tottering frame. He gazed for sometimes on the ruin and desolation before him, advanced a few steps, and sunk exhausted to the earth. Morning came; the bright luminary of heaven arose, and still found him near the expiring embers. In his right hand he held a small stick, with which he was tracing the name of Eliza on the ground—his left was thrown over his favorite dog that lay by his side, looking first on the ruin, and then on his master, with evident signs of grief.—Morgan arose; and the two brothers now made a search, and found some bones almost burned to ashes, which they carefully gathered, and silently consigned to their mother earth, beneath the wide-spread branches of a venerable oak, consecrated to the purest and holiest recollections. One of the most interesting pages in the annals of Tacitus, is that in which he so eloquently and so feelingly described the return of Agrippina, to her country and her home, bearing the urn that contained the ashes of her murdered husband, surrounded by her weeping children and her mourning friends. There is an awakening interest in deep-rooted sorrow, that calls into action all the kind feelings and tender sympathies of our nature; and the heart can, no doubt, be as warmly operated on in the wild plains of America, as on the classic grounds of Italy. There is something peculiarly touching in the performance of the last sad duty of burial, whether encompassed by the proud and lofty towers of Imperial Rome, while the cries of mourning thousands ascend to heaven, or surrounded by the tall green trees of republican Kentucky, where the stricken heart silently pours forth its sorrows.

On the evening of the 16th of August, Morgan, his brother, and a number of young men from Lexington, gallantly threw themselves into the besieged station, and saved the fortress. After a bold, spirited, and unsuccessful siege, Simon Girty drew off his men on the morning of the third day, and marched in the direction of the lower Blue Licks. By this time, the whole neighborhood had risen in arms, and with the aid promptly given by Harrodsburg and Boon's station, one hundred and sixty-six mounted men mustered under the command of Colonels Todd and Trigg. The line of march was immediately taken up, and the pursuit commenced. After marching a short distance, Col. Daniel Boon, and some others, watchful and experienced, and well acquainted with Indian signs, discovered strong evidences of tardiness and ostentation, that seemed to invite an attack.—The trees were chopped for the purpose [illegible] pains to conceal their number by marching in single file, stepping in each others' track, and contracting their camps. As the van arrived on the south bank of Licking river, at the Lower Blue Licks, a few scattering Indians were discovered *slowly and carelessly* retiring over the hills, on the north side of the river. A halt was immediately called, and a consultation took place. Neither of the commanding officers being much acquainted with the Indian warfare, they asked the opinion and advice of the soldier and woodsman, Col. Boon, who was well acquainted with the situation of the ground. He, in his plain, frank, and impressive manner, stated, that in his opinion, the enemy invited an attack; their number might probably vary from three to five hundred, owing to the ambiguous nature of the sign; the main body was near, and prepared for action, and the ground was well calculated for an *ambuscade.* The river wound in an irregular ellipsis, near the centre of which, and on the top of the hill then in view, passed the great Buffalo road leading to Limestone; two ravines made up in different directions about one mile in advance, and terminated near each other, on the right and left of the road; both ravines were covered with small oak and underwood while the ground between the river and ravines was uneven and barren; the Indians would be able to fight under cover, while the Kentuckians could scarce be protected by a single shrub. It was, therefore, most adviseable to wait for the reinforcement hourly looked for, under the command of Col. Logan, and in the meantime, the surrounding country could be examined, and the position of the enemy be reconnoitered; but in the event of an immediate attack being resolved on, the troops ought to be divided; one division to march up on the south side of the river, cross near the mouth of a small creek, and fall upon the outside of the ravines, while the other division should place itself in a position to take advantage of circumstances, to co-operate with the first division in case of an attack, and make an effort to take the enemy in their *own snares,* should they be in *ambuscade.* Already had Boon gained over to his opinion, a large portion of those who heard him, when the rash and impatient McGary applied the rowels to the sides of his horse, and plunged into the stream, crying at the same time, in a loud voice, "Those who are not cowards, will follow me, and I will show them where the Indians are!"—A confusion, so common and so fatal among undisciplined troops, now took place. One followed, another followed, some doubted, others wavered, a few were determined, and a part stood firm. But unfortunately, the prompt and authoritative command, '*halt,*' was not given, and the council was broken up. Morgan, together with some others, who had attentively listened to the advice of Boon, were convinced of its correctness, and opposed to crossing the river, but at length suffered themselves to be carried along in the crowd, until the whole force was on the northern bank. No order was observed, no command was given. The narrow strip of bottom ground, in which the salt spring is situated, was soon passed, and the hill ascended. Here they were led, by the re-appearance of the few Indians first discovered, to a ridge on the left, which terminated near the two ravines, and at its termination, was covered with small oak. The distance from the spring to the ravines was about one mile, and the intervening ground uneven and barren; for ages back it had been stripped of its foliage by the tread of innumerable herds of deer and buffalo that resorted to the lick, and presented an almost unbroken pavement of rocks, through which a few scattering scrubby oaks had here and there forced their way. McGary and McBride, at the head of the party in front, that first reached the woods, were instantly attacked by the Indians that lay concealed and waiting for them. The action now commenced, and soon became warm and bloody; a constant and destructive fire was kept up. The savage war-whoop, burst from both ravines, which concealed the enemy, extended beyond the whole lines of the Kentuckians, and now poured forth a countless horde of hungry cannibals prepared for slaughter, and thirsting for blood. Todd and Trigg rushed forward and fearlessly fronted the enemy; they fought, they bled, and fell in the early part of the action, nobly evincing that they were as brave in the field of battle, as amiable in private life. The patriot Harland was also slain, bravely defending himself, and proudly sustaining his country's honor. The gallant and youthful Boon fell by the side of his heroic father, who hewed his way through the enemy, and laid every opposing warrior low. All that could be accomplished by patriotism, effected by bravery, won by a disregard of death, or gained by a love of country, was now performed.—Arm to arm, breast to breast, they had struggled with the enemy, but all in vain. A force of three to one, and that in ambuscade, was overwhelming and irresistible. Pressed in the front, assaulted in the rear, attacked on the left, and about to be surrounded; many of the best and ablest slain, and others fast falling in every direction, a retreat was attempted under the edge of the tomahawk.

When the firing commenced, the greater portion of the troops had dismounted; some regained their horses, others retreat- [illegible] sued with deadly and untiring perseverance. The retreating Kentuckians hurried over the rocks, rushed down the precipice, and the victors and the vanquished plunged together in the stream; some were slain before they reached the bank, but the river presented a scene bloody as it was destructive. The day was warm, the retreat rapid; the unarmed and exhausted Kentuckians fell easy victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife, and in a short time Licking ran streams of blood. The few who had gained the southern shore on horseback, halted and fired; this caused a momentary check, but after a short pause, pursuit was again renewed, and safety only found in Bryant's station, thirty-six miles from the field of battle.—Here the defeated Kentuckians met the van of Col. Logan's command, about four hundred strong. The battle ground was reached the second day after the action, and presented a scene that agonized every bosom, pained every heart, and moistened every eye. The dead bodies exposed to the rays of a scorching sun, were so much swollen and mangled, that the father, brother, and friend, who had come to perform the last sad rites of burial, were denied even the melancholy satisfaction of knowing whether those for whom they sought, were killed or taken prisoners. The aged parent, in hopes of recognizing a favorite son, turned, anxiously turned body after body, but all in vain; the tear rolled down the furrowed cheek, yet it fell on he knew not whom.

James Morgan was among the last that had crossed the river, and was in the rear until the hill was ascended. As soon as he beheld the Indians re-appear on the ridge, he felt anew his wrongs, and recollected the lovely object of his early affections. He urged on his horse and pressed to the front. While in the act of leaping from his saddle, he received a rifle ball in his thigh, and he fell. An Indian sprang upon him, seized him by the hair, and applied the scalping knife. At this moment, Morgan cast up his eyes, and recognized the handkerchief that bound the head of the savage, and which he knew to be his wife's. This added renewed strength to his body, and increased activity to his fury. He quickly threw his left arm around the Indian, and with a death-like grasp hugged him to his bosom, plunged his knife into his side, and he expired in his arms. Releasing himself from the savage, Morgan crawled under a small oak, on an elevated piece of ground a short distance from him. The scene of action shifted, and he remained undiscovered and unscalped, an anxious spectator of the battle. It was now midnight.—Girty, and his savage band, after taking all the scalps they could find, left the battle ground. Morgan was seated at the foot of the oak, its trunk supporting his head. The rugged and uneven ground, that surrounded him, was covered with the slain; the once white projecting rocks, bleached with the rain and sun of centuries, were crimsoned with the blood that had warmed the heart and animated the bosom of the patriot and the soldier. But a few hours before, he had seen the gallant Todd, Trigg, Harland, Boon, and many others, in all the pride of life, flushed with hope, glowing with zeal, and burning with patriotism; now, cold and lifeless as the rocks that lay scattered over the *"dark and bloody ground,"* friends and enemies, the red and the white man, side by side, quietly slumbered in eternal repose. The pale glimmering of the moon occasionally threw a faint ray of light upon the mangled bodies of the dead, then a passing cloud enveloped all in darkness, and gave additional horror to the feeble cries of a few, still lingering in the last agonies of protracted death, rendered doubly appalling by the coarse growl of the bear, the loud howl of the wolf, the shrill cry of the panther, feeding on the dead and dying. Morgan beheld the scene with heart-rending sensations, and looked forward with the apathy of despair to his own end. A large and ferocious-looking bear, covered with blood, now approached him. He threw himself upon the ground, silently commended his soul to heaven, and in breathless anxiety awaited his fate. The satiated animal slowly passed on without noticing him. Morgan raised his head, and was about offering thanks for his unexpected preservation, when the cry of a pack of wolves opened upon him, and again awakened him to a sense of his danger. He placed his hands over his eyes, fell on his face, and in silent agony again awaited his fate. He heard a rustling in the bushes—steps approached—a cold chill ran over him.—Imagination, creative, busy imagination, was actively employed—death, the most horrible death, awaited him; his limbs would, in all probability, be torn from his body, and he devoured alive. He felt a touch—the vital spark was almost extinguished—another touch more violent than the first, and he was turned over—the cold sweat ran down in torrents—his hands were violently forced from his face—the moon passed from under a cloud—a faint ray beamed upon him—his eyes involuntarily opened, and he beheld his wife, who, in a scarcely audible voice, exclaimed, "my husband!" and fell upon his bosom.

Morgan now learned from his wife, that after the Indians had entered the house, they found some spirits and drank freely; an altercation soon took place, one of them received a mortal stab and fell, his blood ran through the floor on her; believing it [illegible] ed aloud and betrayed her place of concealment. She was immediately taken and bound. The party, after setting fire to the house, proceeded to Bryant's station. On the day of the battle of the Blue Licks, a horse with saddle and bridle, rushed by her, which she knew to be her husband's. During the action, the prisoners were left unguarded, made their escape, and lay concealed beneath some bushes under the bank of the river. After the Indians had returned from the pursuit, and left the battle ground, she, with some other persons that had escaped with her, determined to make a search for their friends, and if on the field and living, save them, if possible, from the beasts of prey. After searching for some time, and almost despairing of success, she fortunately discovered him. The party of Col. Logan found Morgan and his wife, and restored them to their friends, their infant, and their home.

Mason county, Kentucky.

From the United States Gazette.

NEW TROY, Pa. June 5, 1833.—This little village was yesterday made the scene of an exhibition of most unusual and thrilling interest. The remains of those who were sacrificed at the Wyoming massacre on the 3d of July, 1778, were disinterred preparatory to the erection of a monument commemorative of the [illegible] event.—On the beautiful plain where now [illegible] New Troy, on the west side of the Susquehanna, and [illegible] Wilkesbarre, was recently discovered the sepulchre where the dead had been hastily interred by the surviving settlers. The bodies had evidently been promiscuously thrown into one common grave, and as no one stone had been placed to mark the spot, it had long since been lost sight of. Different individuals residing in the neighborhood, some of whom were children of the sufferers, had made repeated attempts to discover the grave, but the progress of cultivation had so effectually obliterated all traces, that every search had theretofore proved fruitless. The grave is situated in a lot adjoining the road and is slightly elevated above the surrounding country.—The Susquehanna is within a short distance and adds to the picturesque beauty of the scenery, which from every point of view possesses uncommon interest. About twelve hundred dollars has been already subscribed towards defraying the expense of a monument. The workmen are now engaged in preparing a vault in which the remains are to be deposited, and it is expected that the monument will be erected on the third of the ensuing month, it being the anniversary of the battle.

The remains are now lying in boxes placed in an adjoining building, under the care of a neighbor. Mr. E. Hill, and are certainly objects of great curiosity as well as interest. Eighty skulls are displayed to the contemplation of the spectator and the light of day, after having for more than half a century reposed beneath the soil on which the merciless savage left their slaughtered bodies. The limbs and skulls are variously marked. Some bones are perforated by balls, and the skulls are almost invariably broken by the tomahawk; in some cases the pole of that instrument has apparently alone performed the work of death, while in others the edge has cleft through the skull in a manner that shows the enemy to have been proficient in the use of his weapon. In every instance the marks of the scalping knife are distinctly visible. On removing one particular skull, a bullet was found, almost imbedded in the bone a little above the left ear and back of the temple. The lead is partially divided, apparently battered by the force of the concussion, and at this moment is preserved in its original position, from which it is removed without difficulty for the inspection of the curious.

Among the relics was found small portions of a garment, made of wool, on which the color, a "bottlegreen," is distinctly visible.

Narrow Escapes of the President.—Few men have had more narrow escapes of their lives than President Jackson. Even at this late day, and in our own city, he has been in great peril. The moment after he set his foot on the Battery, the bridge fell, over which he had just passed; had it fell one minute before it would have precipitated him and his horse into the river; then on passing through the dense population up Broadway, a number of horses became frightened by the music, and were very near throwing him from his horse; and on leaving us, while standing on the upper deck of the steamboat, the wad of a field-piece struck within an inch or two of his person—so that the President came near losing his life three different times at least, during his stay in this city. *N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

THE GREAT WEST.

Michigan is likely to be a populous state very soon if the tide of emigration continues to flow as rapidly as it has done thus far this season. The Detroit papers publish such statements as this—"The emigration this week has averaged 200 per day; the last six steam-boats having left Buffalo with 2,080 passengers, and landed 1,200 at this port. The Sheldon Thomson brought, besides her 300, two companies of United States troops. Several sloops and schooners have arrived bringing more or less."

Nothing could be more touchingly beautiful than the answer of a little deaf and dumb boy in the London Asylum, to the question, "Why God had blessed others with the faculties of speech and hearing, and deprived him of them?" He burst into tears and wrote, "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

Peculiarities.—Some people contract strong habits of what may be termed external associations, the body more concerned in it than the mind, and external things than ideas. They connect a certain action with a certain object, so that without the one they cannot easily perform the other; although, independently of habit, there is no connection between them. Dr. Beattie mentions the case of a clergyman, who could not compose his sermon, except when he held a foot rule in his hand; and of another, who, while he was employed in study, would always be rolling between his fingers a parcel of peas, which he constantly kept a trencher [illegible] reach of his arm. Locke speaks of a young man, who in one particular room where an old trunk stood, could dance very well; but in any other room, if it wanted such a piece of furniture, he could not dance at all. A writer in the Tatler mentions a more probable instance of a lawyer, who in his pleadings used always to be twisting about his fingers a piece of black thread, which the punster of that time called, with some reason, *the thread of his discourse.* One day a client of his had a mind to try him without it, and stole it from him. The consequence was, the orator became silent in the midst of his harangue, and his client suffered for his waggery, by the loss of his cause.

Singular Habits of Life.—An old gentleman by the name of Hirte, died lately at Lebanon, (Pa.) "having run well with Father Time," and reaching the outpost of ninety. His habits were in many respects very singular.

His usual mode and hours of meals were, breakfast, 10 o'clock, A. M. coffee and cake or bread and butter; dinner, 2 or 3 o'clock P. M. tea and bread and butter; supper, 10 o'clock at night, roast goose, or pig, with cold slau and potatoes, in no very limited quantity, a slice of sugar cake, a goodly portion of apples or peaches, or both, two or three glasses of good wine, and a pipe of tobacco. With this repast, he seldom consumed less than one hour; and at 12, 1, or 2 o'clock, he retired to enjoy an unbroken rest, until 9 or half past 9 in the morning, and never knew what it was to be troubled with dyspepsia. *Boston Transcript.*

A lady once asked a minister if she might pay attention to dress and fashion without being proud. "Madam," replied the minister, "whenever you see the tail of the fox out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is there also!"

A Scotch clergyman was one day catechising his flock in the church. The beadle, or church officer, being somewhat ill-read in the Catechism, thought it best to keep a modest place near the door, in hopes of escaping the inquisition. But the clergyman observed, and called him forward. "John," said he, "what is baptism?" "Oh, sir," answered John, scratching his head, "ye ken, it's just saxpence to me, and fifteen pence to the precentor."

A Bright One.—An Irish woman called at a grocer's the other day, and asked for a quart of vinegar. It was measured off, and put into her gallon jug. She then asked for another quart, to be put into the same vessel. "And why not ask for half a gallon, and done with it?" said the grocer. "Och! bless your little bit of a soul," answered she, "*it's for two persons.*"—*Merc. Adv.*

A Mr. John Smith of Baltimore was lately fined in the sum of two hundred dollars, for a breach of promise of marriage to a Miss *Swords* of the same city. This is another proof of the old adage that those people who play with *sharp tools,* should take care of their fingers.

"What is the difference between a General and a Commissary-General?" said a lady to a Commissary-General, who is rumored to have made a large fortune not very honestly. "The only difference," interrupted a by-stander, "that I know, is that the one bleeds his country, whilst the other bleeds for his country." The explanation was sufficient.

"Putting in Mind."—This common phrase was used by a Hibernian, a day or two since, in a very ludicrous connexion. Pat was driving pigs in Lowell street, when Barney met him, and after the usual interchange of "How do you do," and "Sure it's myself that is glad to see you," Barney pointing to one of the quadrupeds, with "it's a fine *pig* that *you,* Pat"— "It's that same, Barney, which *puts me in mind* of asking for your wife, the [illegible] thur, is she well now?" *Lowell Jour.*

"What did Mr. —— die of?" asked a simple neighbor. "Of a complication of disorders," replied his friend. "How do you describe that complication, my good sir?" "He died," rejoined the other, "of two physicians, an apothecary, and a surgeon."

A middle aged gentleman paid his addresses to a *very young* lady, but when he asked her hand in marriage he was refused. Having acquainted a neighboring clergyman with his disappointment, he received the following laconic scriptural answer:—"You ask and you receive not, because you ask a MISS."

VIRGINIA.

There is truth on every line of the following extract from a letter written for the *Portland Advertiser*, by the correspondent for that paper. Virginia was once the foremost, and shone the brightest—she was literally, when gemmed and decked out with her Washingtons, and Jeffersons, and Henrys, and Wythes, and Masons, and Madisons, and Monroes, 'the bright and the morning star.' We have rode pretty generally over this 'lone mother' of now an *almost* 'dead empire.'—We have seen the long grass waving, and the fox peeping over the wall; we have heard the grasshopper and the cricket, amidst the ruins that once bore palace forms, and echoed with cheerful sounds, and where hospitality (a virtue that can never die in Virginia,) reigned, and plenty poured forth in profusion all that was varied and grateful. There is a stillness in portions of this State, that startles one, and a weariest pressure of some sort upon the mass of its population. True, there are yet some burning and shining lights, some who see the cause of all this stationary dullness, and would remove it—but a spell would seem to have been put upon the faculties and energies of the great mass of the population of Virginia.

We should rejoice to see Virginia rise into her merited glory, and occupy that ground to which the generous and noble hospitable feelings of her population entitle her. But she must break the spell, whatever that may be, that binds her, and has bound her, for more than a quarter of a century.—*Comm. Herald.*

"CHARLESTON, 50 miles from Columbia, is a flourishing and interesting place. About there—on the Kenhawa for eight or ten miles, all is smoke, smoke, smoke, from the salt works. The good people of Charleston, I suspect, have caught the mania, and seeing so much smoke, must smoke themselves, for I never saw in so short time so many segar-smokers. Every man's mouth was a little steam-engine, and puff, puff, puff, was the fashion in doors and out. But Charleston is not the place to be abused. The wonder is to me, how it ever happened, that such a place, with such a business aspect, with so much life, vigor and bustle, should ever rise up in Old Virginia, where trade is not always creditable, where manufactures and tariffs are so much condemned, where it is not so much the fashion to work as to hold slaves. Charleston ought to be in Ohio. It does not belong this side of the river. It has the look of the villages and towns in the Western and Middle States. I can account for it only by the fact, that it is so far from Richmond, and thus so far from the influence of Richmond politics, the sum total of which is—it is unlawful for the General Government to do any good, discreditable for the white man to work, and creditable chiefly to talk of politics, declaim against the Tariff,—to race horses,—to live on plantations and raise negroes for the Southern market. This, I say, is the Richmond school of politics that cripples the powers of a noble and spirited people, and humbles in the dust a great State—great in the memory of her ancestors, in her slumbering resources, in every thing that would, under better auspices, make the *old* Dominion the *new* Dominion, and bring the lost Pleiad of sovereignty back.

The truth is—Virginia, and I am sorry to say it, is just where her great men left her—her Washingtons, her Jeffersons, her Henrys, her Madisons—and there she will be, I know not how long—at least as long as she wastes her time in talking political metaphysics. She is fifty years behind the age. I speak now of State actions, State politics, State feeling, as manifested in her public men, and in her Legislature, and not of individuals. Kentucky, her daughter, is getting ahead of her every hour. Ohio is an age in advance, with better internal improvements than Virginia will have in two centuries with her present notions. Even Indiana will soon put the Old Dominion to shame—and her sons in Illinois will reap there those rewards which her politicians will never suffer them to reap at home. There seems to be a paralysis on almost every thing here. A noble people, to whom I am attached more and more, and of whom I think better the more I see of them, seem to be fettered—to be hampered by something, they know not what. It pains one's eyes to see the mismanagement in every thing. It grieves one's heart to see so much State pride so wretchedly humbled, wherever it draws a contrast with the old or new States—in the North, or the West. Will Virginia never open her eyes, and see the cause? Let her sons but step into Pennsylvania, or cross the Ohio, and earnestly inquire what makes the difference, and they cannot be blind enough not to see."

The New-York papers state that the ladies of that city were not content with *looking* their admiration of the handsome face and form of Young Black Hawk.—Several of them were so enthusiastic as to "salute him with a kiss, to the no small astonishment of the by-standers." It certainly would be amusing to hear these Indians recount their adventures after their return home. The whole object of their tour has been defeated by the caresses & presents which have been lavished upon them.

It would have been well enough to treat them with civility—or even with kindness—but to make *pets* of them, or exalt them into heroes, is carrying the matter somewhat too far. It is questionable whether there was any thing heroic in their senseless ferocities, which had no other aim or object than the gratification of blind revenge, in the slaughter of women and children.—*Balt. Gaz.*

☞ The corner stone of a new College building at Princeton, was laid on the 20th ult. to be 100 feet in length by 40 in depth, and four stories high.

LAW—*Infancy.*—A person was recently brought to trial in New-York for an amount of $154 59, for goods bought by him to supply his own business as a grocer, and pleaded "infancy" as a bar to recovery!

The Judge charged the Jury—"That it was a *fraud* for a person who had the appearance of an adult, to commence business and then set up *infancy* in payment of his debt; yet so was the law if he was an *infant*. The proof being conclusive as to the fact of *infancy*, notwithstanding his *large whiskers*, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

There is something awfully retributive in the following statement. The miserable wretch, who for the acquisition of wealth, had sent into foreign slavery two thousand of his fellow beings, instead of enjoying his ill-gotten gains, carries out his system of folly and wickedness, by murdering himself.

From the Liberia Herald.

We have heard from an authentic source of the *Felo de se* of John Ormond of Bangolang, Rio Pongas. This individual has, for the last seventeen years of his life, been most actively engaged in the Slave Trade, notwithstanding the many efforts of the British cruisers, and the Colonial Government toward his apprehension. It is computed that within the last four years, two thousand slaves were shipped alone for the W. India market from his factory:—out of which 35 were captured by the Plumer and 100 by the Conflict, brigs of H. B. M. service. His final exit will afford matter of speculation to the curious;—as it forms one of the singular anomalies often met with, of extreme sensibility coupled with great abuse of intellect and depravity of mind.

By several gentlemen, who came passengers in the steamer Lancaster, from New Orleans, we have the most alarming accounts of the ravages of the cholera, from one end of the coast to the other.—We understand that one planter, lost in the course of forty eight hours, forty-five valuable negroes! And that another, who, on account of the fatality of the disease on his plantation, was compelled to abandon his home, after about one hundred and fifty of his slaves had died! and the major part of those who were not indisposed fled to the swamps, leaving behind those who had expired, unburied, and consequently, food for the dogs and buzzards! Our heart sickens at the recital, and we pray Heaven that our country may be delivered from such a pestilence.

Franklin (Lan.) Rep.

GEORGE CATLIN, Esq. the painter, who has just performed "a tour through the vast and wild regions of Upper Missouri," has made some interesting communications to the New York Commercial Advertiser. The annexed extracts are passages of his latest from St. Louis:

"This is a vast country of green fields, where the *men* are all *red*—where *meat* is the staff of life—where no *laws* but those of *honor* are known—where the oak and the pine give way to the cotton wood and pecan—where the buffalo range, the elk, mountain sheep, and the fleet bounding antelope—where the magpie and chattering paroquettes supply the place of the red breast and blue bird—where wolves are white and bears grizzly—where pheasants are hens of the prairie, and frogs have horns—where the rivers are yellow, and white men are turned savages in heart. Through the whole of this strange land the dogs are all wolves—women all slaves—men all lords."

"In traversing these vast wilds, it gave me great satisfaction to find nearly all the savage tribes on the Upper Missouri, and its tributaries, to the Rocky Mountains, enjoying the comforts of life to a great degree, in a climate delightful and healthy, and a country abounding in most parts with game, which supplies them with a plenty of food; being supplied by the American Fur Company with arms, ammunition, and other necessaries of life, for which they pay in furs and peltries on the return from their long hunts. Since they have learned the use of fire arms, clothes, &c. it has become necessary to furnish them with these articles annually, to prevent them from going to the British Company, who stand ready to supply them and monopolize the fur trade in our own country, and cultivate an influence over them extremely dangerous to our frontiers."

The British Minister at Washington receives more compensation than the President of the United States.

His salary is £5,500 a year, or	$24,444,44
House rent, £500, or	2,222,22
	$26,666,66
Difference of exchange at an average of 8 per cent.	2,133,34
	$28,800,00

Besides allowances for entertaining, &c. So that he receives, in fact, nearly as much as the President and Vice President together.

We have heard it said that Mr. Middleton, our Minister to Russia for several years, spent upwards of $100,000 of his private fortune, in addition to his salary, during his residence there. Mr. Brown, our former minister to France, must also have expended large sums, in entertaining so hospitably and handsomely as he did. If we do not make to our envoys, as well as to other officers of great trust and importance, adequate remuneration, these offices will fall into the hands of the rich, or we must be continually changing and incurring an unprofitable expense.

Washington Chronicle.

Interesting Incident with Black Hawk.—A gentleman presented Black Hawk with the Cherokee Phœnix, and explained to him that it was the first and only newspaper printed in the Indian language; that it was edited, and had been edited for the last five years, by John Boudinot, a full blood Cherokee; was ably conducted, and was a means through which they could communicate freely their injuries, complaints and wishes. Black Hawk paid particular attention to the subject, appeared highly pleased, said he was well acquainted with the tribe, but had never seen or heard of their establishing a newspaper. He requested the gentleman to write his name on the newspaper, which being done, Black Hawk folded up the paper and put it away with care, and said he would take it home to his people and show it as a specimen of what was done by the Cherokees. *N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

The Emperor of Russia.—An American gentleman on a visit to St. Petersburg, in a letter to a friend in this country bears the following very favorable testimony to the personal character of the Emperor:

"The Emperor of Russia, whatever we may think of his conduct towards Poland, is a sovereign to whom his subjects are devotedly attached. His private character is without blemish. Indeed his example, and that of the Empress, have already done much to reform the manners of their Court. He is by far the most able and energetic sovereign in Europe. I am convinced it is his policy to avoid war for the present. I cannot foresee any change in the nature of the Belgian question which would induce him to assume a hostile attitude. Besides, the character of the King of Prussia is a guarantee for a general peace. Yet it cannot be denied that Europe at present is a magazine of powder, and any accidental hand may apply the spark."

The following melancholy story is told in Galignani's Messenger of the 7th ult.

"On Saturday evening a lady and gentleman, on returning home from the Theatre, found that the youngest of their children had been strangled by its eldest brother, seven years old, who, on being interrogated as to his inducement to commit an act so atrocious, declared with tears and sobs that he only meant to do as he had seen Punch do the evening before upon the Boulevard."

The following extract is from the pen of Mr. Graham, the celebrated Lecturer on the science of human life. It accompanies (as a note) an interesting little work entitled "Cornaro's Discourses on a Temperate Life."

"Gentle reader! art thou still in early life, and dost thou sometimes contemplate old age as necessarily a state of feebleness and decrepitude and gloom?—Or art thou already what the young call old, and dost thou feel thyself entering into the dreary winter of thy bodily existence. Seest thou nothing but weakness and infirmities, and the fast waning of life's flickering light, in the cheerless prospect before thee? Seems thy unjoyous way downward into the vale of death, covered with a mist whose destiny increases as thou descendest, wrapping thee in deeper and yet deeper gloom, and blearing thy vision, and taking away thy other senses by slow, but yet too painfully perceptible degrees; and shutting thee up to the solitary consciousness of exhausted powers and approaching death? and with such a prospect before thee, or in such a state, art thou incredulous when the venerable Cornaro tells of the comforts and the cheerfulness of his green old age? Does it seem to thee impossible that at the age of ninety or a hundred years, a man should have that health and vigor and vivacity and cheerfulness, and increased enjoyment of which Cornaro speaks? Doubt not, beloved reader! but be assured, *if thou wilt live the life of the righteous, thou* shalt *reap his reward!* Obey the laws of life! Wrong not thy body nor thy soul! Live as thou shouldst, in harmony with the universal and inflexible government of God, established constitutionally in the great system of nature's laws, and thou shalt experience the health, the serenity, the peace, the cheerfulness, the happiness, and even the raptures of Cornaro. And when thy life is spent; and thou art called to make thy exit from this changing scene; thou shalt walk erect in patriarchal manliness, like Moses to the mountain top, with vision unimpaired, and scarce diminished strength, and there in the glorious prospect of a better world, thy God himself will spread thy death bed for thee, and take thee to himself, without a pain!"

Rev. Mr. Avery.—The Boston Centinel says—"We are informed that the Methodist Conference have ordered Mr. Avery to resume his station at Bristol, as a minister of the Gospel, and that he left the city on Saturday morning, 15th inst. for that purpose."

Avery.—The columns of some of the Eastern papers have grown warm with a controversy as to the propriety of Mr. Avery's resuming his ministerial functions. The following, from the Providence Republican, is a specimen of the tone in which the quarrel is carried on; and strikes us as unjust and illiberal.—*Pennsylvanian.*

"If his brethren should again thrust him into the sacred desk, they will commit an outrage upon the moral sense of the community, that must be execrated by every honest man, render themselves morally accountable for his acts, past and future, and fix a stain upon themselves and their cause, which their bitter tears of repentance will hardly eradicate."

From the Utica (N. Y.) Sentinel, of June 18.

An Affray.—A man by the name of James Tilly, living in Verona, in this county, was stabbed on Thursday last, so that he died on Friday morning. The circumstances, as we learn, are as follows: Tilly (the deceased) and his partner, Clark Babcock, became mutually exasperated in consequence of a dispute as to the guilt or innocence of the Rev. Mr. Avery. In the course of it they clenched—when Tilly threw Babcock, and kept him under for several minutes, asking him whether he would "behave himself" if he would let him up. Babcock would not agree to this. Tilly, however, let go his hold, and while he was doing this, or immediately before, Babcock drew his knife and gave him a fatal wound in his bowels. He lingered until the next morning, when he died. Babcock was immediately arrested, and lodged in Rome jail.

The following puzzle is now rife in the newspapers, and involves what Jim Crow would call a "skyentific principle." Is there no modern *Franklin*, who can find the heart of the mystery?

Cut a couple of cards each into a circle of about two inches in diameter. Perforate one of these at the centre, and fix it on the top of a tube, say a common quill. Make the other card ever so little concave, and place it over the first, the orifice of the tube being thus directly under, and almost in contact with the upper concave card. Try to blow off the upper card.—You will find it impossible. We understand that the cause that counteracts the effect at first expected at this singular phenomenon has lately puzzled all the members of the Royal Society. A medal and a hundred guineas are said to be the reward of the successful discoverer. We recommend the ingenious reader to find it out.

DIALOGUE ON NEWSPAPERS.

A.—How does it happen, neighbor B. that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning, and knowledge of the world, than mine. They all attend the same school—and, for aught I know, enjoy equal advantages.

B.—Do you take the newspapers, neighbor?

A.—No, sir, I do not take them myself, but now and then borrow one just to read. Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children.

B.—Why, sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspaper. Indeed, a newspaper is a little school of itself. Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. &c. I have often been surprised that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A.—In truth, neighbor B. I frequently think I should like to take them, but I cannot well afford the expense.

B.—Cant't afford the expense! What, let me ask, is the value of two, or even ten dollars a year, in comparison with the pleasures and advantages to be derived from a well conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I would not for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society.—O don't mention the expense! Pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.

A.—I believe you are right neighbor B. I now begin to see my folly. I will immediately go home and order the printer to send me his paper immediately.

The following account of Black Hawk's visit to the Arsenal, has been furnished by one who was present on the occasion.

N. York Post.

Perhaps nothing has more deeply interested and impressed this old warrior & his companions, in a tour which must have presented so many objects to astonish them, than the view they had of the Arsenal in White-street on Thursday last. They were conducted thither at about ½ past 4, P. M. with much greater privacy than their other visits have generally admitted of, and were shown every part of this imposing and beautifully arranged repository of the implements of war, unencumbered by the crowd which must usually have occasioned them great inconvenience. They were first shown the heavy ordnance on the basement floor, and whatever characteristic indifference they may have maintained on other occasions, the sight and explanation of the eight and ten inch shells and mortars, and of the thirty-two pounders, evidently filled them with wonder and awe. Old Black Hawk nodded and shook his head most significantly, and his reverend companion, the Prophet, "grinned horribly a ghastly smile," from one of the least lovely countenances ever seen.

That fascinating young giant, the sable falcon's adopted nestling, preserved a much loftier mien upon the matter than the rest of his companions, and his eye expressed any thing but cordial satisfaction at the sight of engines so disparaging to savage power. But when the party ascended to the next floor, and beheld the long and dense avenues of brilliant bayoneted muskets, standing in numbers which must to them have appeared countless, they all involuntarily expressed the most lively admiration; they all grinned and scowled most amiably, and nodded and muttered their approbation, repeatedly & most graciously. The Old Hawk bent a hawk's eye all along the lines of spotless pans and keen flints, and doubtless reckoned the severe lessons which a similar [illegible] The circular arrangements of pistols and sabres on the different compartments of the ceiling also frequently attracted their attention, and they pointed them out to each other with evident interest. Indeed the state of this arsenal, under the care of the present Commissary, Gen. Arcularius, is such as might gratify the eye of an experienced soldier of the best disciplined army; and there is not perhaps an arsenal either in this country or in Europe, in more perfect order, or more tastefully arranged, in proportion to its extent.

After they had been shown the musquetry, they were taken to an apartment which contained among other things some modern cuirasses, resembling those of Napoleon's celebrated guards, and Gen. Arcularius placed one of them on his breast to explain their use; but although the party were evidently surprised at the security which this defensive armor was calculated to afford, there was something unequivocally sarcastic in the manner with which Black Hawk and the Prophet conferred upon the subject. But perhaps nothing surprised these savages more highly than Mr. Enoch Hidden's new patent artillery lock, which the Commissary had fixed for trial on the beautiful brass three pounder presented to the State by Gov. Tompkins in 1814. This gun having been placed in the yard and loaded with a blank cartridge, Gen. Arcularius, who seemed to take great pleasure in impressing upon the minds of these untaught warriors the immense power of our scientific inventions, drew the strings with which this invaluable lock operates, and discharged the piece; their utter astonishment could not be concealed by any saint or savage amongst them, and the whole apparatus appeared to them so awfully mysterious, that it was not without considerable solicitation either of them could be induced to repeat the experiment for himself.

Black Hawk, and all the rest in succession, declined with manifest timidity; but at length the Prophet, probably relying upon the sanctity of his character for security, manfully stepped forward, and drew the string. He started a little at the report, and then laughed most heartily. Emboldened by his sacred friend's example, Black Hawk ventured to discharge the gun, and afterwards all the rest summoned equal courage. The peculiar satisfaction which each of them expressed at the successful result of his experiment afforded much amusement to the spectators, and when Mr. Hidden presented them with the fulminating wafer upon which his lock acts, the vacant seriousness and gravity with which they returned it, as a matter quite too profound for their comprehension, was irresistibly comic.

The party having been invited by the Commissary to take refreshments in the house adjoining the arsenal yard, a select company of ladies and gentlemen were politely afforded an opportunity of hearing these children of the forest converse upon the objects they had seen, and of having their conversation translated by the interpreter who attends them. Among other gallant things said by Black Hawk on this occasion, there were the following: "I have had the satisfaction of taking many ladies, beautiful as the moon and the flowers, both in this city and in others through which I have passed, by the hand; and I will tell my young warriors never more to take up weapons against the fathers and brothers of the pretty squaws who have used me so kindly.—We will hereafter live in peace, and I am anxious to return home to tell them this."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Clough's Escape attempted.—The celebrated *Joel Clough* was yesterday discovered in the endeavor to break jail at Mount Holly. He had possessed himself of a sharp stone, with which he had succeeded in making a hole entirely through the wall, so that light could be seen in the aperture. In a very short time he would have have created a space large enough for egress. He has presented a very debilitated appearance since his sentence; this is supposed to have been caused by his incessant labors to escape from prison.

Coal Mine on Fire.—The singular spectacle of a coal vein on fire is to be seen in the neighborhood of Port Carbon, at no great distance from the Schuylkill Valley Rail Road. It is supposed that fire was communicated to the coal vein some years ago, since which it has been in a state of ignition, smoke having been seen at different periods issuing from the ground in various places. The fire is distinctly visible from the surface of the ground by means of a shaft.

Miner's Journal.

From the Delaware Gazette.

The efficiency of *soot* in stopping of blood proceeding from a fresh wound, was lately tested, and proved beyond a doubt, in the case of Nathan Cornish, near Newark, New Castle County, who, while in making a fence, by a mis-stroke of the axe cut his leg badly to the bone, which bled profusely. Not being at first aware of the injury he had sustained, he continued at work, till perceiving the blood running very freely he pulled off his boot, and was alarmed at finding it drenched with blood. He immediately started for home, the blood from his leg continued to increase, and after his arrival proceeded to try various remedies for stopping it, without effect. After trying almost every remedy without success, and despairing of stopping the blood, with the loss of which his strength was fast wasting away, *soot* was applied, and to the surprise of every one, the bleeding was stopped almost instantly. And what is still more singular, the pain, which was very severe almost as soon abated, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

The report of the disaster of the steam boat Peruvian, turns out to be nothing more than she got foul of some drift wood, broke her buckets entire out of one wheel, and injured the other considerably; but proceeded on her passage in a short time after the accident happened.—*New-Orleans Bulletin.*

THE CHOLERA.

Extract of a letter.

MOBILE, June 11.

"I was in New Orleans a few days; but the Cholera was so bad there, that I was most happy to make my escape from it. The disease is quite as malignant as it was last Fall. Few of those who are attacked live more than twelve hours.—Many are carried off in half the time; and, what is most alarming, the respectable part of the community, who last year were considered almost exempt, are now most frequently attacked by the disease."

From another Letter.

MOBILE, June 14.

"The Cholera is raging in New Orleans, and is attended with more malignancy and fatality than it ever was, in any known part of the Globe, not even excepting the Jungles of India. No premonitory symptoms attend the disease. The first warning a man has, who may be in perfect health, is, that he is dying. A man, a few days since, actually died standing up: he felt faint and unwell, reached a fence, which he grasped, and then died, his hands cramped to the rails, which held him up after death.

"We have it here, but not as epidemic. Five cases occurred yesterday, among the whites, four of which were fatal."

Extract of a letter, dated

"MATANZAS, June 5.

"You can have no idea of the gloom that prevails here in consequence of that dreadful scourge, the cholera. In the cities it has nearly ceased, but in the country its path is marked with desolation and ruin. On an estate having 100 slaves, every soul perished. Another with 60, lost 52. A slave ship lately landed 400 miserable wretches of whom all but three died. Eight negroes were taken down on an estate eighteen miles from this town, a few days ago. The proprietor, Mr. S——, an Englishman, an old acquaintance of mine, immediately came to town to our house. His servant was taken down after he got in, and died in the yard under my window. The old gentleman returned to his estate yesterday, where he found 38 out of 60 dead. He was immediately seized himself, when a black boy was despatched to us with a note stating that his master was dying.—The boy had scarcely delivered the note, when he staggered, fell on the floor, and in a few hours was a corpse. The old gentleman is dead, and the estate entirely deserted. This is a picture of many other estates."

From the Bardstown, Ky. Herald.

The Cholera.—It has become our painful duty to announce that the disease has recently made its appearance in various parts of the adjoining county of Washington, attended, in some instances, with symptoms of great violence. On Wednesday night, the 29th ult. at the farm of Mr. John Roberts, (near the junction of Hardin's creek with the Beech Fork,) two negroes belonging to Mr. R. were attacked who died the next day. Mr. Robert's family, previously to that time, we are informed, consisted of himself, his lady, and five children, and nine blacks—16 in all. On Wednesday evening last, there remained only Mr. R. his lady, three children, and two blacks—two of the children and seven blacks having expired. Every member of the family, white and black, were attacked; but on the day last mentioned, (Wednesday, the 5th) arrangements were made by persons in this town for the removal of those that were living; and, we are happy to say, they are now believed to be in a state of convalescence. Such, we are informed, was the alarm in Mr. Roberts' neighborhood, when it became known that his family were afflicted with the cholera, that a sufficient number could not be found possessing courage enough to assist in burying the dead—who were ultimately interred by young men from this town. Nevertheless, *Sisters of Charity*, attached to Nazareth and Lorretto Institutions, hastened to relieve the sufferers, and labored assiduously night and day in alleviating their distresses; and it is with heart-felt sorrow that we record that one of these belonging to Lorretto, has fallen a martyr in the cause of pure and disinterested charity. She died on Wednesday. We have not learnt her name.

Of the several other cases which have occurred at Fredericksburg, Springfield, &c. we have received no satisfactory intelligence.

P. S. We have just learned that the Rev. WM. BYRNES, Principal of St. Mary's Seminary, died on Wednesday evening, at 3 o'clock, having been attacked only 7 hours.

From the Maysville Eagle, June 17.

The Visitation of Cholera.—During the suspension of the regular publication of this paper, three *extras* have been published from this office, two of which were in conjunction with the office of the Monitor. These presented a correct account of the progress of the pestilence up to the period of their publication. We give below, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, a list of the deaths which have occurred in Maysville, from Cholera, as also those which have taken place among citizens out of town. Among the deaths are many, very many, of the flower of our population. The disease has made no discrimination in its ravages—all ages, sexes, and conditions, the prudent and the imprudent, the vigorous and the feeble, have fallen before the pestilence as the leaf is shaken by the wind. Who among us are yet to fall is known only to Him with whom are the issues of life and of death.

Total deaths in Maysville, 45. Total deaths of citizens of Maysville from Cholera, from the 20th May to the 16th June, here and in the neighborhood, 52.

FLEMINGSBURG.—The town of Flemingsburg has suffered severely by Cholera. The Intelligencer, Extra, of Satur-

day, contains a list of the deaths, amounting altogether to 20.

FLEMING COUNTY.—The ravages of Cholera in some parts of Fleming county has been appalling in the extreme. Whole families have been literally cut off in the course of 48 hours, and consigned to a common grave, without the winding sheet or coffin. One family, Mr. Sanders', composed of sixteen individuals, lost *fourteen*.

The approach of the Cholera, at Columbus, (Ga.) is attended with *famine!* There is no flour at any price; cornmeal is bringing $1 25 per bushel. This is all the effect of *prospective panic*; the epidemic has not reached the town, but the farmers in the region round about, were afraid it might.

Public Meeting.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, held at the Court-house on Monday evening, June 24th, 1833, pursuant to a previous meeting held on Friday evening preceding, for the purpose of adopting measures to preserve the health of the Borough, ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. resumed the duties of the Chair, and D. GILBERT those of Secretary.

After the minutes of Friday evening were read and adopted, Walter Smith, J. B. M'Pherson, R. G. Harper, and J. F. Macfarlane, a committee appointed on Friday evening, submitted the following Report:—

THE Committee appointed at the meeting of the Citizens of Gettysburg, held on Friday last, to report to an adjourned meeting a list of names to constitute a Board of Health, and Visiting Committees, have fixed upon the following persons for those purposes:

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. C. N. Berlucchy	Walter Smith,
" J. Parshall,	Robert G. Harper,
" D. Horner,	John Houck,
" H. Smyser,	M. C. Clarkson,
" D. Gilbert,	Sampson S. King,
" J. Gilbert,	George Shryock,
" J. Runkle,	Thos. J. Cooper.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

1st Ward.—Thomas Menaigh, Sam'l R. Russell, John B. Marsh, John Gilbert.

2d Ward.—J. M. Stevenson, Samuel H. Buehler, John Sientz, J. A. Thompson.

3d Ward.—Geo. Smyser, Jacob Ziegler, Andrew Polly, Adam Wert.

4th Ward.—George Little, S. Fahnestock, Adam Walter, James Bowen.

5th Ward.—Charles Bell, Daniel M. Smyser.

6th Ward.—George Ziegler, George Gilbert.

7th Ward.—Ephraim Martin, David Ecker, L. Sharp, Hugh Denwiddie.

8th Ward.—M. Rupp, Sam'l M'Creary, J. Shuman, J. Herbst.

The Wards to be laid off in the following manner:

The Borough to be divided into two parts by Baltimore-street—each part to contain four Wards.

These Wards to be further bounded, respectively, by the several Streets running East and West, viz. E. & W. York street, Middle-street and High-street; the whole of the Borough lying South of High-street, to be divided into two wards by Baltimore-street—each ward in this, as in every other case, extending to the middle of the Street bounding it.

The Report being read, was unanimously adopted; after which the following Resolutions were introduced and adopted:—

Resolved, That the Ward Committees have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their respective Committees.

Resolved, That the Board of Health have power to add to the Visiting Committees, provided they should find it necessary.

Resolved, That the Board of Health meet once a week, to receive the reports of the Visiting Committees, and transact other necessary business.

Resolved, That the Burgess and Town Council be requested to procure a house suitable to be used as a Hospital, and appoint a Hospital Physician.

Resolved, That the Ward Committees report, once a week, all cases of disease in their respective districts to the Board of Health, and all nuisances to the Burgess of the Borough.

Resolved, That the Visiting Committees attend to their duties without delay, so that they may be able to report during the present week.

Resolved, That the Board of Health be empowered to call a meeting of the Citizens, whenever they may deem it necessary.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the Borough.

Adjourned *sine die*.

A. RUSSELL, *Chairman*.
D. GILBERT, *Sec'y*.

Board of Health.

The persons selected to constitute a Board of Health, met at the house of M. C. Clarkson, on Tuesday evening the 25th June; and organized the Board, by appointing WALTER SMITH, Esq. President, and ROBERT G. HARPER Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Health will meet on Saturday evening of each week, at 7 o'clock, at the house of M. C. Clarkson, to receive the reports of the Ward Committees, and the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That the Medical gentlemen of the Board, be a committee to prepare such general directions as they may deem advisable and proper, to promote the health of our citizens; and report the same to the Board at their next meeting.

By Order of the Board,
R. G. HARPER, *Sec'y*.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. JULY 1, 1833.

☞We are requested to state, that the Stores in this borough will be closed on the Fourth of July.

☞The President of the U. States has been confined to his bed at Boston, from severe indisposition, brought on by exposure and fatigue; and indeed serious apprehensions were entertained of danger:—but we are happy to learn by the last mail, that he is much better, and expected soon to resume his journey.

☞An arrival from France brings Havre dates to the 21st May. Nothing of much interest is transpiring in Europe.

☞The amount of donations received in aid of the Cumberland sufferers, is a little over $15,000. A final dividend of that sum was to be made by the distributing committee on Saturday last.

☞A public dinner was given to the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, at Cincinnati, on the 19th ult. The following was the sixth regular toast:

"Our distinguished guest, the Hon. Daniel Webster; the profound expounder of the Constitution, the eloquent supporter of the Federal Union, and the uniform friend and advocate of the Western country."

On this toast being drank, Mr. Webster rose, and in an able and eloquent speech of an hour's duration, replied to the sentiments contained in it, in a manner which drew forth the most unbounded applause.

The following toast, which was drunk on the occasion, contains a very true sentiment:

"The Press.—When conducted by learning and patriotism, a national blessing; but in its licentiousness a curse to all mankind."

Mr. Webster left Cincinnati on the following day, on his return home, the state of the general health throughout the country being such, as to preclude him from extending his journey further West, as was his original intention.

☞*What next?*—The Grand Jury of one of the counties of Georgia, have *presented* Gen. Jackson as a *nuisance!*

COMMUNICATED.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Emmittsburg, Md. June 22d, 1833, for Gettysburg Circuit:—

Whereas the practice of treating voters, in order to gain their votes, as made use of by candidates for offices within the gift of the people, is an evil, as we believe, of no small magnitude, rendering the candidates themselves unworthy to be the representatives of a civilized, much more a free, independent, and Christian people; a practice illegal in itself, and altogether at variance with the established principles of Christianity, and the republican institutions of our country, and producing upon society generally a degrading and demoralizing influence; Whereas it is believed, that this alarming evil can only be checked by the united efforts of the temperate and patriotic citizens of our country: Therefore,

Resolved, That we will not support any man for any post or place within the gift of the people, who shall be in the habit of treating voters with ardent spirits to gain their votes, or using any other unlawful means in order to promote his election.

Resolved, That we request Temperance Societies, and all persons friendly to good order and the free exercise of the elective franchise, to co-operate with us, in putting away so manifest an evil from among us.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the above resolutions particularly to the members of our church.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolution be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the public papers.

WM. HAMILTON, P. E.
EDWIN A. ATLEE, *Sec'y*.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The report of the Pittsburg Sanitary Board, for June 25, has been received at the Mayor's office, in this city. The hospital physician reports—"no new cases of cholera at the hospital, for the last two days." The Board of Consulting physicians, say—"the whole number of deaths by cholera in Pittsburg, so far as the Board has been able to ascertain, amounts to *seventeen*, since the 26th May;—of these, 5 were in the hospital, and 12 in private practice."

Wheeling.—There were four deaths by cholera at Wheeling, on the 23d inst. though but one new case. On the 24th 1 new case and 1 death; on the 25th one death, without any new case. The Board of Health consider the health of the town restored, and have ceased to publish daily bulletins.—

Nashville.—The Banner of the 19th inst. says, the cholera has ceased to prevail in Nashville: which town is in the enjoyment of its usual good health. The disease still lingered at the Penitentiary, and existed to some extent in the country round Nashville.

Pulaski, Tenn.—The disease was still raging at Pulaski with considerable violence. From the 4th to the 16th inst. inclusive, there had been 46 deaths.

Cincinnati.—The Gazette of the 24th, says:—"Although occasional cases occur in Cincinnati, it does not assume the character of an epidemic as yet."

Senecaville.—The disease had appeared in a very malignant form at Senecaville, Cambridge county, Ohio. Judge Thompson, of that place, died on the 20th, after an illness of 7 hours.

The Hagerstown Torch Light of Thursday says: "a few cases of cholera have occurred, during the last week, along the line of the Canal, above and below Williamsport. We have heard of three confirmed cases, which resulted fatally; and others have been reported, whether upon good grounds or not, we are unable to say." Hagerstown continues to enjoy its usual health.

Baltimore Pat.

The deaths of the Hon. *Alexander Buckner*, Senator of Missouri, and of his wife, by Cholera, are announced in the Jackson Eagle. They died at their residence in the country, within 20 hours after the first symptoms of the disease.—From the Missouri papers it appears that the pestilence is spreading throughout the country.

It is calculated that the country of Buenos Ayres has suffered a loss of more than two millions of cattle by recent drought. The fields were also overrun with mice, which had entirely destroyed the fine harvest of Indian corn. These quadrupeds had so multiplied, that they were rated at millions, or it might be said at tens of millions. Heavy rains, however, at the late date, had killed great numbers, and generally abated the evils of long continued dry weather.

Catholicism in the United States.—From the *Memoirs of American Missionaries*, published by Pierce & Parker, under direction of the Andover Society of Enquiry, we learn that the Roman Catholic population of this country is estimated at 800,000, the number or congregations at 784, and that of priests probably about 150. There are ten dioceses, or bishoprics; an Arch-bishop resides at Baltimore.

The Boston Diocese comprises all New England, but only a Catholic population of 20,000 (half of which are in Boston and vicinity) 18 priests and 23 congregations. Of the latter 6 are in Maine, and 9 in Massachusetts.

"Here are eight or ten colleges, besides many academies and other literary institutions, entirely under the control of the Catholics; as many theological seminaries; and more than twice that number of convents or nunneries."

"In Baltimore they have several charity schools; St. Mary's free school, and Orphan's Asylums, where the children of the poor, and orphans are early brought under their influence. Several hundred children are in these schools, which are under the direction of the sisters of charity."

St. Mary's College, also in this city, has a theological department, and eight of the nineteen instructors are ecclesiastics. The course requires 7 years. The library contains 10,000 volumes. Students, 150.

At Georgetown, D. C. is a Jesuit College with the same number of students, 20 instructors, and 8,000 volumes in the library. There is a college at Mobile, at New Orleans and Jackson, in Louisiana; and at Bardstown, (Ky.) with 140 students; one at Cincinnati; two in St. Louis District, including one with 160 students in that city. The most splendid *Cathedrals* are in St. Louis, Mobile and Baltimore. The latter city is styled the *Rome of the United States*. It contains 20,000 Catholics, five splendid edifices, a public Catholic property of a million of dollars, and a convent, and a nunnery for blacks, besides the College. The Cathedral is the most magnificent and largest temple in the Union, having cost $300,000, exclusive of ornaments, &c. The ground plan is 190 by 117 feet, diameter of the dome 77, and height 116 feet; two towers, at each wing, 120 feet high.—The congregation numbers 6,000, and is the same with whom Carroll worshipped. There are 67 priests in this diocese, besides those connected with the seminaries, of which there are 14 in all. In the Cincinnati district the Catholics are said to be "rapidly increasing." In the St. Louis and New Orleans district are more than 100 priests. *Boston Mer. Journal.*

☞A new paper, entitled "The Carrolltonian," has been established in Westminster, by Mr. J. K. Longwell.

LADIES' FAIR.

A FAIR will be held by a number of the Ladies of Gettysburg, on the coming Anniversary of American Independence, (THURSDAY NEXT,) in Mr. Fahnestock's new Store Room, corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, for the disposal of a great variety of Valuable and Fancy Articles, the profits of which are to be devoted to a benevolent purpose.

☞It is to be hoped, a general interest will be felt in furthering the praiseworthy effort.

July 1. 1t

NOTICE.

THE *Mechanics' Institute* of Gettysburg, will meet at the house of James Gourley, on *Saturday Evening next*, at 8 o'clock. All persons who feel interested, are respectfully invited to attend. GEO. JARRETT, *Sec'y*.

July 1. 1t

☞*Temperance Meeting.*—A meeting of the "Young Men's Temperance Society of Gettysburg," will be held in the Court-house, on *Wednesday Evening next*, at ½ past 7 o'clock, when it is expected that an Address will be delivered. The public generally, and the Ladies in particular, are invited to attend.

R. F. M'CONAUGHY, *Sec'y*.

July 1.

☞*FLOUR, in Baltimore*, $5 50.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Henry Bowersock*, to Miss *Ann Christina Walker*—both of Frederick county, Md.

DIED,

On Friday last, after 4 days' illness, Mr. *William Cobean*, son of Mr. John Cobean, of Franklin township, in the 20th year of his age. This is the second son Mr. Cobean has lost within ten days.

Fourth of July Celebration.

THE Committee of Arrangement for the celebration of the 4th July by the "Gettysburg Guards," have the gratification to announce to the public, that *Andrew G. Miller*, Esq. has consented to deliver an Oration upon that day. The Company will march to a grove on the bank of Rock-creek, where they will be happy to be met by the Citizens generally, without distinction.

GEORGE GEYER, JOHN ZIEGLER, W. P. SCHWARTZ, } *Com. of Arran.*

July 1. It

NEW AND CHEAP LUMBER.

THE Subscriber having opened a Lumber Yard two squares west of the Bridge, York, Pa. offers thereat one of the *LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS OF*

LUMBER,

which has ever been exhibited in this market, among which are, white Pine Boards and Planks from 1 to 2½ inches thick, and of all qualities; a part of which is PERFECTLY SEASONED. Yellow Pine flooring and half inch Board, also dry. White and Yellow Pine, Scantling and Joist, of every description, Poplar Scantling from 3½ to 5 inches square, of superior quality, half inch Poplar Boards, Ash, Cherry, and Walnut Plank, Hemlock Fence-rails, &c. &c., together with a very general assortment of Pine Shingles of various qualities.

The subscriber having determined to devote his time and attention exclusively to the lumber business, and having made favorable negotiations with extensive lumber traders from the state of New York, purposes selling at the *very lowest* market prices, and feels assured that his present stock will recommend itself to all who may favor him with a call. The most prompt and punctual attention will be given to all orders in his line.

JOSEPH GARRETSON.

York, July 1. 3t

Splendid Scheme!

One Prize of $20,000,
One of 10,000,
One of 5,000, one of 3,000,
AND NO LESS THAN
☞100 *Prizes of* $1,000!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 14,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 13th of July.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000
1		10,000
1		5,600
1		3,500
100		1,000
16		500
56		100
56		80
112		50
112		40
224		30
1,960		20
15,400		10

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

July 1. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 13, Not yet received.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown, July 1st, 1833.

Rev. Wm. Batler	James Leister
Michael S. Barr	George Myers
Wm. Calhoun	John Miller
'Squire Gubernator	Catharine Plunkert
John Hunter	Jacob Shank
Valentine Heikes	Augustin Schnyder
Michael Hirt	Jacob Sanders
John Hellman	Henry Pasemore
Daniel Hartman	George Trump
John Kline	Henry Wehler 2

F. LEAS, P. M.

July 1. 3t

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y*.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, June 24, 1833. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *JUSTICE FERNAW*, deceased, either by note, bond, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same, and discharge the same, before the *1st day of October* next ensuing the date hereof. Those having claims against said Estate, will present the same for payment, properly authenticated.

GEORGE WILL, *Ex'r*.

June 17, 1833. 4t

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1st, 1833.

A	K
James Adair	John Kennel
John Adair	L
Francis Allison	Henry Wm. Later
Elijah Arnold	Elizabeth Larimer
B	M
David Boyers	Jacob Muckley
Philip Baum	Eliza Jane McKee
Elizabeth Bear	Sheldon Marks
Hugh Black	George A. Mix
Miss Bear	Isaac Miller
Jacob Baumgartner	James Mitchell
Jacob or Christian Benner	Michael Miller
	Alexander McGrew
George Baker	Wm. M'Clellough
Patrick Brown	John Mellroy
Mary Breckenridge	James McAllister
Dolly Barnes	Jacob Markley, jr.
Christian Benner	—— McBride
S. Bailey	John M. Miller
C	James McIlhenny
Jas. Cunningham, esq.	Gabriel Meals
Armstrong Campbell	N
Garret Cownover 2	Andrew Noll
James Comfort	Jesse Noll
John Henry Claus	John Newman
Thomas Carson	O
Alexander Caldwell	Michael Ofer
D	Felix Orner or Jacob
Catharine Dobbin	B. Meals
John Derry	P
J. B. Daniel	Henry Peter or Moses Crum
John B. Davis	Elizabeth Pezer
Nicholas Dietrick	Isaac Paxton
Wm. Dorsey 2	Robert S. Paxton
Henry Demuth	R
E	Rebecca Russell 2
David Ecker 2	Jacob Roudebush
Clemens or Clipton Eakens	Nicholas Rexroth
	Christian Rindlaub
David Ecker	Abel Russell
F	John Rouly
J. Friend	Samuel Ramsey, Esq
Valentine Flohr	John Rode
Eliza Fetterhoof	Robert Robison
Samuel H Fahnestock	S
George Fickes	James Stewart
David Fletcher 2	Michael Strasbaugh
Mary Fahnestock	Wm. M. Scott
Valentine Feht	John Sweney
G	John Stewthebaker
Thomas Gowan	John Shriver 2
Mary Galbreath	George Saultz
Elizabeth Giffin	A. Shuder
Wm. Gibbs	Louisa Shrader
John B. Galbreath	Samuel Spitler
Mary Ann Greenly	Jacob Saum
Mr. Guyon	Elizabeth Shapher
H	T
George P. Hoke	Adam Tawney
John Hemtzelman	Joseph Taylor
John Harsh	John Tate
Isaac Hohn	Mathew Toland
Martha Hagerman	U
John Himmen	George Uran
Solomon Hardman	Daniel Utz
Susannah Holebaugh	V
Hon. Charles Huston	Mary Vanorsdel
Thomas Hooper	W
Margaret Hughes	Rebecca S. Wilson
J	George Wilson
Mary Johns	George Walter
M—— J——	John Wamaling
K	Israel P. Wright
George Keiss	John Walter
John Kimes	Joseph Will
Abraham King	Y
David Knouss	John Young

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

July 1. 3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Faust & Schwartz, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before *Monday the 22nd day of July*, 1833. The accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper person, on the 23d of July, for collection: therefore, to save costs of trouble, call on or before the 22d of July.

A. P. FAUST,
W. P. SCHWARTZ.

June 10.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that the

Tailoring Business

will hereafter be carried on at the old stand by himself, where the public generally, is respectfully invited to call with their work, if they want it done well and in a fashionable style. All work entrusted to him, will be cut and made up in the most durable manner; and if it does not please the customer, it will be kept, and other equally good returned in its place.

W. P. SCHWARTZ.

June 24. 4t

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Thursday the 4th of July next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order; each member provided with 13 rounds of blank cartridges. By order,

R. MARTIN, O. S.

DINNER.

Persons wishing to dine with the 'Guards,' are respectfully invited to do so, and to leave their names with Mr. Wm. McClellan, or with either of the Committee.

W. P. SCHWARTZ, GEO. GEYER, JOHN ZIEGLER, } *Com'tee.*

June 24. tp

N. B. All persons are respectfully invited to attend, without party distinction.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court, to apportion the assets remaining in the hands of the Administrators of JOHN EICKES, deceased, among his Creditors, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, on *Saturday the 3rd day of August next*, at which time and place those who have claims are desired to present them.

LEVI MILLER, JOSEPH TAYLOR, JAMES M'ELWEE, } *Auditors.*

June 10. td

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he is about opening a

LUMBER YARD

in this place. He is just receiving

100,000 *feet River Boards and Plank*, of the finest quality.

Also—a large lot of

Ash-Plank, Cherry Boards, first-rate Shingles, &c.

He will also always keep on hand an assortment of

MOUNTAIN STUFF,

such as *Boards, Scantling, &c.* all which he is determined to sell low for Cash.—Having purchased them in rafts, he can sell as low as at the river.

☞He has also on hand at this time, and constantly keeps, a general assortment of

IRON,

which he will also sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere for Cash.

D. ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 17. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have claims against the Estate of *MILES SWENEY*, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, without delay.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Adm'r*.

June 10. 4t

WELL-DIGGING.

MOSES BUTLER,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that he will attend to the DIGGING OF WELLS in the Town, or in any part of the adjoining country, and will execute all he contracts for, in the best and most permanent manner. He has dug a great many in the country, and, in every instance, has given great satisfaction. He refers those persons who may wish to engage him for this purpose, to Gen. T. C. MILLER, or Mr. PHILIP WEAVER, of Gettysburg.

April 15. *tf

PROSPECTUS

Of a Novel and Interesting Weekly Publication, to be commenced in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 6th instant, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia, & SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

IT is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from our doing good to each other; or, in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can be best effected by a proper application of our intelligences, meting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected; and the consequence is, that vices, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are shroud among the people, not only unsuspected, but courted and required, & that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these wolves in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent, and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object, we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one, where the necessary thorn shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The *manner* of the "*Spy in Philadelphia*" shall be perfectly delicate, and uncontaminated by cant or vulgarity; its censure shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts, shall find in it an untired and zealous friend: Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and *impartial* study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will, we trust, be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally *felt*.—We, therefore, place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS.

The first number of "*The Spy in Philadelphia*" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages, and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the pages and more portable size will be retained. The terms are $2 per annum, payable in advance, or $2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or becoming responsible for the same, and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"The Spy in Philadelphia" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skilful artists, and accompanied with comic illustration in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to WM. HILL & CO.

No. 1, Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

July 1. 3t

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Worthy of General Notice!!



DAVID HEAGY,
CABINET-MAKER,
Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg,

WOULD most respectfully make ... that, while his brother-work... town and country, were informing the Public that they *were* making ... thing in their line, and that ... "cheaper than nothing" for ... *was* making *every thing* that a Cabinet-maker could make, and ... as his friends could carry ... in their stead ... good solid promises ... that while *some* were telling ... others were ... not of things ... ACTUALLY OBTAINED ... And ... there be any still among those happy and lucky beings whose ... are registered among those ... recently taken place, who ... supplied themselves with good and substantial

FURNITURE,
SUCH AS

SIDEBOARDS,
BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, CRADLES, &c. &c.

they are respectfully informed that they can be provided with the same, at the shortest notice given to one who, although himself a *happy* Bachelor, feels he knows how to contribute to the happiness of those who were once "*two*"—but are now "*one!*"

While the subscriber gives the above notice to *newly* married folks, yet those who have passed the "honey-moon" need not feel themselves slighted—because, if *any* have *almost* forgotten the happy hour that made them one, he can see no plausible reason why they should not have their rooms fitted up with good Furniture—such as a first-rate and well finished

SIDEBOARD, BUREAU,

or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So, come one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made, not like "Pindar's Razors," *to sell*—but for SERVICE, out of the best seasoned materials, by good workmen.

☞One part of my trade I would not forget to mention—which is, as my '*Sign*' fully indicates, that, having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS

at a moment's warning, should it at any time become necessary.

***Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year—and hope by strict attention to business and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive alike encouragement.

DAVID HEAGY.

June 24. tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP to the one formerly occupied by John N. Starr, near the Diamond, (entrance at the alley adjoining Mr. Gourley's Tavern) where he will carry on the

CABINET-MAKING,

in all its various branches, and will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of first-rate

FURNITURE,

which he will dispose of on as favorable terms as they can be procured at any establishment in the country. He invites those who desire articles in his line, to give him a call; assured that he can furnish them upon terms which will be satisfactory to them.

All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work; for which the highest market price will be given.

☞He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS,

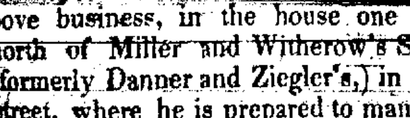
with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, April 15. tf

Boot & Shoe Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in the house one door north of Miller and Witherow's Store, (formerly Danner and Ziegler's,) in Balt. street, where he is prepared to manufacture to order, with the greatest promptitude, and on the most favorable terms,

ALL KINDS OF

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials, and in the most ... respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public; and feels assured, that, from his attention to business, and punctuality in the performance of his promises, and the quality of his work, he will meet with that encouragement which is always given by the Citizens of Gettysburg to those who merit it by their conduct.

WILLIAM SIBB.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends removing to the City in March, 1834, or sooner, if he can make arrangements to do so. He has determined to offer his Stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of a very general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Glass, Queen's, Hard & Stone-WARE,
LIQUORS, BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, BOOKS & STATIONARY,
ESSENCES, CONFECTIONARY,
CROCKS, &c. &c.

at very reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit. Persons wanting BARGAINS, will do well to call, as they shall have Goods at low prices, without mistake. Those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

A very convenient and good

WAGON

for Peddling Merchandize, with a pair of good Grey *HORSES*, and Harness complete, will be sold cheap, together or separately.—*Also*, the



HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location.—Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmittsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmittsburg, June 10. 3m

Fresh Goods.

DICKEY & HIMES

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have just received from the City an additional supply of

Seasonable GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Low price Calicoes, Muslins, bleached & unbleached, fashionable Ginghams & Painted Muslins, White, Black & Green Gauze, Blond and Green Berrage Veils, Crape de Lyons, fine Dunstable & Leghorn Bonnets, Palm-leaf Hats, large Feather Fans, Green and Brown Silk Parasols, Silk and Cotton Hose, Bobbinett and Thread Laces and Edgings, Grecianetts and Drillings, a large assortment of Bonnet Trimmings, Fashionable Goods for Gentlemen's Summer Clothing, &c. &c.

WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Ready-made Clothing,

for Gentlemen; and Ladies' Leather, Morocco and Prunella

SHOES AND BOOTS;

Also, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

viz. *Loaf and Brown SUGAR,*
Rio, St. Domingo and Java COFFEE,
Fresh Imperial, Young Hyson & Black TEAS,
LEMONS,
N. Orleans & Sug. house MOLASSES,
Sherry, Lisbon & Port WINE.

—ALSO—

WILSON AND GRIFFIN'S GRASS SCYTHES, &
DARBY WHET STONES.

We have also added to our former catalogue, a large and general assortment of *Theological, Classical & Miscellaneous*

BOOKS,

Stationary, *&c. &c.*

all of which we will sell at the lowest prices.

We have also made arrangements with a Manufacturer of Carpeting, to get supplies of

Venitian, Ingrain, Brussels and Rag

CARPETING,

at Factory prices. We keep at all times on hand, Samples of the various kinds, and will order any pattern that persons may select.

Gettysburg, June 10. 3t

PROPOSALS FOR OPENING A

DRAWING CLASS,

In the Female Academy at Gettysburg, under the care of the Rev. J. H. Marsden:

1. The subscriber engages to attend twice every week, during the sessions, in the Female Academy, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Marsden, from 11 o'clock, A. M. to ½ past 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of giving instruction in Drawing and Painting of Patterns for Embroidery, of Flowers, Landscapes, and other objects connected with this art.

2. The scholars are to procure the materials, such as lead pencils, pencils, paper, colors, India rubber, &c. The paper is to be good foolscap, not ruled.

3. If the class amounts to, or exceeds the number of 10, the price of tuition per quarter of 12 weeks, will be \$4; if it consists of less than 10 young ladies, tuition will be \$4 50 for every scholar.

4. Young Ladies, who are not at present ... tuition, will be permitted to join said class.

5. At the close of every quarter, the subscriber will submit the labors of his pupils to the inspection and examination of the Parents and Guardians of the scholars, that they may convince themselves in how far he is deserving of the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM BOLENIUS.

Gettysburg, June 10. 3t

☞Passage 2 Dollars.

People's Line of Steamboats,

BETWEEN BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,
Via Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.
EVERY MORNING, at Six o'clock.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of passengers between the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the *swift & splendid* Steamers KENTUCKY Capt. *D. Robinson*, and OHIO, Capt. *W. Whildim, Jr.*

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, Light-Street, every morning at Six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal, and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.

The Table and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling community.

☞*Passage to Philadelphia, only \$2.*

☞All baggage at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

Passage to Chesapeake City, going and returning, Fifty Cents.

S. McCLELLAN, AGENT,
No. 8, Light-st. wharf.

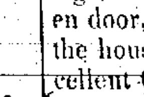
BALTIMORE, June 10. tf

A FARM FOR SALE,
Called "Fairfield."

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., 7 miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Carlisle, containing

188 ACRES, more or less,

of Patented Land. About 35 Acres of good Meadow; about 40 Acres of excellent Timber; and the residue clear. A branch of water runs through the place. The Farm is in good order. The Improvements are a good



2 story Stone House,

fronting 59 feet, a good frame Barn, a large double Wagon Shed, with a Crib, a stone Smoke, Bake and Dry House, and other necessary Out-buildings, a well of first-rate water at the kitchen door, also a never-failing well before the house with a pump in it, and an excellent Orchard, of upwards of 300 bearing Fruit Trees; also, a variety of other Fruit Trees.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase, can be shown the property, by calling on the subscriber, residing on the Farm.

L. L. HINSCH.

May 13. tf

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Hard-Ware,

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

☞He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

Famous Medicines,

So justly celebrated in all parts of the U. S. for many years past,

Prepared & sold, by the Sole Proprietor, NOAH RIDGELY, BALTIMORE.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.
Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters & eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Country merchants, and all others who buy on their own account, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will ensure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, late Michael Lee and Co.

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could ...

☞The above Famous Medicines are sold in Gettysburg, by SAM'L H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 8. eow6m

HANDBILLS

AND ALL KINDS OF LETTER-PRESS

PRINTING,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of
"THE SENTINEL,"
SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE CENTRE SQUARE.



NEW BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber has, in addition to his Apothecary and Drug Store, added a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Classical, Theological, & Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

which, he flatters himself, he can sell on most reasonable terms. His Books consist, in part, of the following works:—

Gould's Adams' Latin Grammar,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
" Greek do.
Mair's Introduction,
Ainsworth's Diction'y
American 1st class Book,
Colburn's Sequel,
Woodbridge and Willard's Geo. & Atlas,
Adams' do.
Woodbridge's do.
Cummings' do.
Webster's Dictionary and Walker's,
Paley's Philosophy,
Hedge's Logic,
Greek Lexicon—Donegan's,
Fulson's Livii,
Gould's Virgil,
Cornelius Nepos,
Anthon's Sallust,
Classical Dictionary,
Colburn's Algebra,
Grummere's Surveying,
Gould's Horace,
Tytler's History,
Conversations on Chemistry, by Jones,
Græca Majora,
Virgil Delphini,
Cæsar "
Tacitus,
Cicero,
Titii Livii,
Playfair's Euclid,
Simpson's Euclid,
Roman Antiquities,
Fisk's Greek Exercises
Turner's Chemistry,
Hawney's Mensur'n,
Bonnycastle's do.
German and English Dictionary,
Gibson's Surveying,
Homer's Iliad,
Xenophon,
Lacroix's Algebra,
Buck's Theol. Dict'y,
Watson's Institutes,
Mosheim's Church H.
Murdock's do.
M'Clean's do.
Pilgrim's Progress,
Josephus' Works,
Scott's do.
Burns' do.
Grimshaw's & Scott's Napoleon,
Grimshaw's England, Rome, Un'd States, France & Greece,
Young's Night Tho'ts,
Thompson's Seasons,
Paley's Theology Illustrated,
Say's Polit. Economy,
Cavello's Philosophy,
Fenning on Globes,
Lives of Henry Clay, B. Franklin, And'w Jackson, A. Clark, Washington, Patr'k Henry, & Scott,
1st & 2d Book of History for children,
Ironside's Grammar,
Goodrich's U. States,
Rollin's Anc. History,
Grocer's Guide,
Perkins' U. States,
Gray's Med'l Reign,
Allen's Mathematics,
Calculus,
Bowditch's Navigat'n,
Vince's Fluxions,
Trigonometry,
Homer,
Blake's Astronomy,
Parker's Composition,
Kirkham's English Grammar
Hooper's Medical Dictionary,
Cox's Dispensatory,
Gil Blas,
Classical Speaker,
Lardner's Cyclopedia, sold separate,
Life of a Sailor,
Swallow Barn,
Quinten Derward,
Ivenhoe,
Incognito,
Forsaken,
Bravo,
Village Sermons,
Æsop's Fables, English and Latin,
Venn's Sermons,
Everett's America,
Note on Columbia,
Buchan's Dom. Med.
Campbell's Poems,
Cowper's do.
Bunyan's Holy War,
Tales of a Grandfather, by Scott,
Tales of my Landlord,
Evening Tales,
Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.
Classical Reader,
Amer'n Farrier, German & English,
Blake's Nat. Philos.
Blair's Lectures,
Chalmer's Works,
Byron's do.
Bewick's on Birds and Beasts,
Dict'y of Quotations,
Family Monitor,
Erskine's Speeches,
Faber on the Spirit,
Jones' Church Hist.
Locke on the Understanding,
Plutarch's Lives,
H. Moore's Works,
Moral Science,
T. Moore's Works,
Saints' Rest,
Luther's Sermons,
Mill-wright's Guide,
Leigh Richmond,
Riley's Narrative,
Art of Flower Paint'g
Pocket Bibles & Testaments,
Reference Bibles,
Ladies' Class Books,
Christian Orator,
Mechanics' Compan'n
Varle's Selfinstructor
Universal Gazetteer,
Rise and Progress,
History of the Jews,
Scenes in America, Asia and Europe,
Frugal Housewife,
Locke's Essays,
Vocabulary Testam's,
Small Geographies for Children,
Parley's Tales, of Europe, Asia, and America,
Clarke's Commentary
Scott's do.
Duncan's Lectures,
Taylor's Views of Trades,
Picture of Philadelp'a,
Book of Martyrs,
Adams' Dictionary of Religion,
Irving's Columbus,
Harper's Works,
Simpson's Plea,
Renwick on Steam,
Aid to Prophecies,
Carey's Essays,
Brown's Body of Divinity,
Northern Region,
Power of Religion,
Keep Cool,
Univ'l Receipt Book,
History of Turkey,
Eli's 2d Journal,
Parley's Geography for Children,
Elements of Criticism
Tooke's Pantheon,
Rambler,
Sermons to Young Persons,
Bradbury on Baptism,
Romulus,
Mrs. Carey's Letters,
Heeren's Modern History,
Duncan's Reply,
Maps of Pennsylvania
Ready Reckoner
David's Psalms, small
Speller and Definer,
Viri Romæ,
Scott's Discourses,
Men and Manners,
Foster's Penmanship,
Humboldt's Travels,
American Preceptor,
View of Baltimore,
Mrs. Hemans' Poems,
Journal of a Nobleman
Indian Traits,
3 years in N. America
Expositors, by Mrs. Hugh,
Murray's Introduction to English Reader,
" Key to Grammar,
" English Reader,
" Grammar,
" Pronouncing English Reader,
New-York Reader,
Cobb's do. 1, 2, & 3,
American Instructor,
Critical Pronouncing Spelling Book,
Franklin do.
National do.
Webster's do.
Rhiming do.
Jesse's Arithmetic & Key,
Pike's do.
Introduction to Nat'l Spelling Book,
School Bibles & Testaments,
Polyglott Bibles,
Lutheran & Reformed Catechisms, English and German,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Assembly's do.
Stork's Prayer Books, (German)
Lutheran Hymn Book do.
Reformed do. do.
Lutheran & Reformed do. do.

English and German Bibles and Testaments of every description, common and fancy binding: also, LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, & BLANK BOOKS, of every kind, & a general assortment of Primers and Toy Books for children; Slates, best Quills, Writing & Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, & all kinds of Inkstands, &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 3. tf

N. B. Any work not herein mentioned, can be procured at the shortest notice—arrangements having been made with one of the most extensive Booksellers in the City.

S. H. B.

New Store.

Miller & Witherow

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have OPENED STORE, in the room lately occupied by Danner & Ziegler, at the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets; and have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
China, Glass & Queensware,
&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf



FRESH DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES,
&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &C.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

Miller's Horse Powder.

AN excellent remedy for Distempers, Founders, Yellow Water, &c. to which Horses are generally liable. It can be recommended particularly to form an appetite, and to loosen the skin.

For sale by
SAML. H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

April 15. tf

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and informs the Public, that he still continues at the well-known Establishment on Middle-Creek, 2 miles from Emmittsburg, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where he will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

☞For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz.:

Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township,
Blythe's Store, in Millerstown,
David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek,
David Sheets' (of John) Store, on Marsh-creek,
Epley's Store, on Marsh-creek,
Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek,
Black's Mill, on Rock-creek,
Topper's, at the Two Taverns,
Lambert's (formerly Delaplane's) Tavern, near Taney-Town,
Hebbard's Store, in Taney-Town,
Eline's Store, near Null's Mill,
Capt. Sluss's, Sell's Mill,
Spalding's Store, at Monocacy Bridge,
Baugher's Store, in Emmittsburg, &
Miller & Witherow's Store, in Gettysburg:

where he will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names with written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.

April 22. tf

Best Lancaster Glue,

For Sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of

SHERIFF,

at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

JAMES BELL, JR.

March 4. te

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.

JACOB SANDERS.

Feb. 25. te

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

DESIROUS of being elected your **SHERIFF,** for the ensuing three years, I respectfully offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will do the duties of the Office faithfully.

Your obedient servant,
MICHAEL C. CLARKSON.

March 11. te

SHERIFFALTY.

GENTLEMEN,

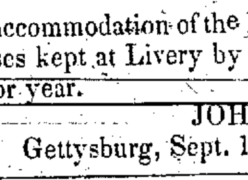
ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you, as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to come forward and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, lenity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN.

April 1. te

Cross-Keys Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Heagy, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.



He has also Removed his ***Livery Stable*** TO THE TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. ☞Horses kept at Livery by the week, month, or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

Indian King Hotel.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the above Establishment, situated in Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg, Pa. now occupied by Henry Forry, and formerly by Zephaniah Herbert, Esq. where he is now ready, for the reception of his *OLD CUSTOMERS, TRAVELLERS, &c.*

This House is large and commodious, and every exertion will be made to add to the comfort of his guests.

His BAR will always be furnished with the *CHOICEST LIQUORS*, and his Stables attended by the most careful Hostlers.

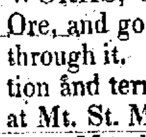
JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 11. tf

VALUABLE

Virginia Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of



TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20. tf

The Vendue Notes

OF the subscriber, have been left in the hands of Mr. *M. C. Clarkson*, Gettysburg, with whom persons indebted are requested to call and settle. If not paid before the *first of July next*, they will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

June 3. 4t

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf